

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.
J. A. GRANT, Publisher.

CLARKSVILLE:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1857.

Office, over Wm. H. Bryarly's Store.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor. Business letters to the publishers. Advertisements must be handed in the day before publication, or they will be left over.

Communications must be handed in by noon on Thursday, or they will be left over.

LOCOFOCO USURPATIONS.

James Buchanan, at the late election in Washington city, ordered out a part of the regular army to suppress a riot, and in direct violation of the Constitution. Gov. Ligon lately declared Baltimore under martial law, and ordered out the militia, without a demand from the Mayor, in the absence of any necessity for such high-handed measures, and in contravention of the authority vested in the Mayor. And gizzard-foot, cho-shin Wise was fool enough to send three thousand muskets to Gov. Ligon when he has not the shadow of authority for sending any portion of the defenses of the State beyond its borders, and could, with equal propriety, have sent three thousand militia along with the muskets. The people not only tolerate, but sanction these flagrant usurpations, and then get mad if told that they are not capable of self-government. They are no more fit to govern themselves than a mule is to go to mill without a rider. Of course we mean the majority. Take, for instance, the seven or eight hundred thousand foreign voters, who hold the balance of power and actually elect the President—are they fit rulers of this country? Certainly not; and if the majority of native Americans were capable of self-government, they would never suffer foreigners to vote; nor would they permit even a native to vote unless he had a more substantial interest in the government than a mere animal existence under it. If the people of Virginia had the honesty, patriotism and intelligence that should characterize freemen, they would hurl Wise from power, and repeat to him their own motto—*semper tyrannus*. Buchanan and Ligon would share the same fate, were the people of Maryland and the Union what they ought to be. But the people are, everywhere, the mere political chattels of their corrupt leaders, and have about as much to do with the direction of their government as the fly on the pole of the carriage with the control of its course. If these truths are unpleasant, we can't help it.

The Nashville Union & American, of last week, was down on "Old Cade," about his Bank Report. Whether the Report, or something lying behind it, induced the assault, we are not prepared to say; but there is enough in the letters and report of the President of the Bank, to authorize the strictures of the organ, and all we have to say is—"hit him again!"

The united efforts of the locofoco Governor of Maryland and Virginia, to crush the American majority in Baltimore, by an armed force, is an alarming proof of the tyranny of locofocoism, as well as of the degeneracy of that spirit of freedom which once ennobled our people. The hands of foreign bullies, so often drawn up around the ballot-box to beat back the natives, were bad enough; and the tameness with which the outrage has been endured, has encouraged locofocoism to the holder's place of calling out an armed militia to do that which the foreign ruffians could not accomplish. And to make the matter worse still, the Governor of Virginia responds to the call of the Governor of Maryland, by sending three thousand muskets with which to murder unoffending native Americans, whilst in the exercise of one of their dearest rights. Language has no terms strong enough to characterize such infamous tyranny, and the guilty parties are no better than Arnold.

The latest accounts from India are that Delhi has been taken. It was obstinately defended, and the king escaped in woman's clothes. The effect of its fall upon the rebellion, is not yet known, though it will probably be followed by an early re-establishment of British supremacy.

Gen. Walker, it seems, has departed with his army of filibusters, and we may expect soon to hear stirring news from Nicaragua. Where were the forces of the administration, that were so surely to intercept the expedition? Perhaps "old Buck" winked at Walker, when he was giving orders to prevent the sailing of the filibusters, just as he winked at the free-soilers, while assuring the South of fair play in Kansas.

Charles Winter Davis is re-elected, from Baltimore, by a majority of more than 6,000, and his opponent threatens to contest his seat. He, of course, relies for success upon the corruption of his party in Congress. The idea of friend, is a scandalous.

PRACTICE AGAINST THEORY, OR DEMOCRACY VERSUS THE CONSTITUTION.

It is the ceaseless boast of the democrats, that the Constitution is their only guide in shaping their Federal and State policy; and by this false and impudent assumption, they have long succeeded in gulling the people, and in perpetrating, with impunity, the most outrageous political wrongs. On the subject of the currency, which is now engrossing so much of public attention, the Constitution is particularly careful to provide safeguards against depreciation, and securities for a uniform value. One clause gives to Congress the exclusive power to regulate the currency, to coin money, and to punish counterfeiting. The same instrument denies to the States the right to issue bills of credit, and forbids them to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. And what is democratic practice? To charter Banks within the States, which regulate the currency, whilst a democratic Congress says, in substance, to the people—"you must pay your dues to the government in gold and silver—all other dues you may pay in rags, or shucks if you please." And recently democratic Legislatures have made Bank notes a legal tender in payment of taxes. Now, if language has any meaning, as employed in the Constitution, every Bank, in every State, is unconstitutional, and the acts which make paper money a legal tender, are in direct violation of that instrument.

It is an article in the democratic confession of faith, that internal improvements by the general government, are forbidden by the Constitution; and what is the practice of the party? At every session of Congress, millions of acres of the public lands are appropriated for the undisguised purpose of internal improvements in the new States and Territories; and these appropriations are not only—as they say—openly in the face of the Constitution, but they are in palpable violation of the rights of the old States and counter to the interests of the South. Here, it will be seen, the entire democratic party concur in violating the Constitution, and the slaveholding portion go so much further as to be guilty of treason against the South. This is no idle charge—its truth is established, beyond dispute, by the records of the country, reaching back to the organization of that most infernally mean organization—the democratic party.

The Constitution says that Congress shall have power to adopt a uniform system of naturalization; and the spirit of that clause, if not the exact letter, forbids to the States the right to make citizens of aliens. And the laws, under this clause, define the mode by which a foreigner may be transmuted into a citizen, and prescribe five years as the period of probation, and only after the lapse of that period do the rights of citizenship vest. What is democratic practice? To take from the federal officers the exclusive right to naturalize, and confer the right upon the judiciary of the States. They furthermore ignore the laws, and reduce the period of probation from five years to the time intervening the landing of the foreigner and the first election thereafter. And whilst democratic States and partisan judges are thus setting at defiance the Constitution and the laws, the democratic Congress destroys the uniformity of the system of naturalization, by declaring no naturalization necessary in the Territories—thus putting the alien of one hour's residence upon an equality with the man born and reared upon the soil.

We have cited these three most striking illustrations, that the voracious tyro in politics may see the gross dishonesty and inconsistency of democracy; and we ask every honest man, not already posted on the subject, to read the Constitution and compare with it, locofoco practice, under these specified heads. The regulation of the currency, the disposition of the public lands, and the bestowal of the rights of citizenship are inferior in importance to no other duties imposed by the Constitution upon the general government, and no more dishonest and wide-spread evils can curse the country than those resulting from a failure faithfully to discharge these duties. Under democratic misrule, the currency is deranged, and every branch of industry is suffering from that cause; the public lands are basely squandered in partition bribes, and the most worthless alien is made the peer of the noblest specimen of the native American. These are the fruits of locofoco practice against locofoco profession, and we ask the people to look at them, not as partisans, but as patriots, and then act as honest men.

It is reported that the Mormons have destroyed the advance of the U. S. States army marching upon Utah. The news needs confirmation, though it is not very improbable—it is the lack of locofocoism to succeed in all its attempts at evil, and to fail in every show of fair dealing. The Mormon settlement is the nursery of too many future locofocos, to be dealt harshly with, and the tardy and irresolute movement against it may well prove a failure, even if that be not the intention.

Henderson and Hemphill have been elected U. S. Senators from Texas, in place of Houston and Rock.

In proof of the rapid depreciation of the character of the judiciary, we cite a late attempt, in Cincinnati, to steal three negroes from a Mr. Withers, of Virginia, and a still more recent attempt, in Boston, to steal one from a Mr. Sweet of Tennessee, and the action of the judges in both cases. In Cincinnati, the judge declared that his decisions in such cases, were based upon the wishes of the slaves, and as Withers negroes desired to remain with him, they were given up to him. In Boston, the judge took the slave aside, and asked if he desired to return with her master to Virginia, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, she was permitted to depart. We take it, that a slave is made free by accompanying his master to a free State, or he is not—it must be the one way or the other, and there must be a rule of action conforming to the one or the other supposition, by which every honest judge must be guided. If free soil makes a slave free, under the Constitution, it is the duty of the judge so to decide, and vice versa, without any reference to the wishes of the slave; and no one, but a fool or a scoundrel, would decide that a slave is free or not, as he wills, and make that his rule of action in deciding a point of constitutional law.

These two cases should warn the country of the importance of removing the judges as far as possible from contact with party, and of cutting them off, as completely as practicable, from all sympathy with popular movements based upon fanaticism, or mistaken views of sectional policy. Judges are but men, and often very bad men, and the more complete their isolation from popular sentiment, the greater their independence of the popular will, the greater the security for the faithful discharge of their duty. A Black Republican judge is partial to the slave, and an enemy of the slaveholder, and a locofoco judge is inclined to favor the foreigner rather than the native. But if neither were a politician, and consequently a partisan, both might be upright judges; but being both, they are knaves, and justice is not to be expected at their hands.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 12.—A largely attended Democratic meeting was held here last night. Ex-Governor Johnson presided. Resolutions approving the administration of President Buchanan, and urging the removal of General Walker, were adopted.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, M. C. elect from the 8th district, was among the speakers: This is the sort of tomfoolery by which the dear people are humbugged. They endorse the administration of Buchanan, but condemn Walker. Are not the acts of Walker, endorsed by the President, a part of the administration? Then what egregious ignorance, or rascality, is it to endorse the man and condemn his deeds! Suppose Walker should be removed, will that nullify his acts? Guess not; and those acts, performed by the President's agent, and sanctioned by the President himself, are part and parcel of the administration which these Georgia wiseacres laud so highly. Such double-dealing is an infamous fraud upon the simple sovereigns, who are thus taught to believe that the acts of the President have no connection with the man, and that democracy is not to be known by its measures, or discredited by its misdeeds.

We have received the first number of the seventh volume of the Western Lady's Book, published at Cincinnati, and edited by Mr. and Mrs. Moore. It contains forty-eight pages, is very handsomely embellished with twenty engravings, and its literary matter is highly creditable. The price is a dollar and a half for a single copy, and eight dollars for eight copies—cheap enough, in all conscience, and the West ought to patronize it liberally, that it may become an organ of Western literature.

The unemployed working men of New York and Philadelphia are still holding meetings and demanding work or bread; but their tone is slightly lowered, and there is little apprehension that they will proceed to extremities, though the proclamation of Mayor Wood, with all its characteristic locofoco radicalism, came near leading to bloodshed. Those who are out of employment would do well to employ their leisure in investigating the causes of their present troubles. The low tariff and the absence of a great regulator of the currency are the causes, mainly, and they need expect no security for permanent employment so long as locofocoism rules the government—they belong to that party, and are the instruments of their own ruin.

The money market, at the great commercial points, is reported to be quite easy, and the prophets all foretell an early termination of existing troubles. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished.—Specie is gradually accumulating, though it may not much increase the circulating medium, will, doubtless, hasten the redemption of specie payment.

One of the speakers at a "bread or blood" meeting in N. York, proved a leaky vessel, and told the crowd that the movement was a democratic trick—intended to bolster up Mayor Wood, and advised them to cut loose from the wire-workers.

We hope the present Legislature will take the necessary steps for winding up the State Bank. All such Banks become partisan agencies, corrupting those who pay, and those who receive the bribes. We have heard it said, and by democrats too, that, at the two or three last elections, the State Bank has been worth fifty thousand votes to the democratic party, and we believe such to have been the case. It should be a settled principle, that no moneyed institution can by any possibility be brought under the control of State officers. All such are politicians, and but few can resist the temptation to buy votes when the money does not come out of their pockets. A Bank, like that under consideration, whose officers are the appointees of such a man as Andy Johnson, can not be trusted—it is bound to become a most corrupt political engine in most corrupt hands, and if the people are wise, they will close it as soon as possible, never to be opened again. If the State will charter Banks, in defiance of the federal Constitution, let them be in the hands of joint stock companies, and beyond the reach of the contemptible demagogues whom the people are silly enough to place in the Executive Chair.

The increased American majority in Maryland is said to be the consequence of Gov. Ligon's high-handed measures, and "gizzard foot's" concurrence in them. If so, the democrats of Maryland are the only ones we know of, that carry their displeasure at the conduct of their leaders into practice. Theoretic offense is not uncommon, though merely for effect, but practical offense is a rarity.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nashville, Nov. 16, '57.—I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do not apart Thursday, the 26th of November, 1857, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do earnestly request the people of the State devoutly to observe it as such.

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE. SENATE. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1857. The Penitentiary committee had leave of absence for the day.

Mr. Travis from the committee on Banks, returned sundry resolutions and bills with various recommendations, all of which took their places on the calendar.

Mr. Bullen from the committee on public roads recommended the passage of the bill to charter Marshall Central Turnpike Company.

Mr. Roach offered a resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to procure, if possible, the construction by the General Government, of a levee along the East bank of the Mississippi river from Hickman, Kentucky, to the mouth of Wolf river.

Mr. Denton offered a resolution contemplating a change in the Constitution of the State, Sec. 23, Art. 2, relating to taxation.

The resolution lies over under the rule. The bill reported by the joint select committee on Banks, together with the various propositions on the same subject now before the Senate, was made the special order for Tuesday, the 30th inst.

Mr. Whitlorne introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Columbia Central Turnpike Company.

Mr. Bullen introduced a bill for keeping up of public roads and highways.

Several Senate and House bills on the second reading were taken up and passed. The Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1857. PETITIONS.

Mr. Dunlap, from Robert L. Smith and Benjamin Wright.

Mr. Dunlap, committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill relating to undivided dividends of Insurance Companies, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Fulton, instructing the judiciary committee to consider of the expediency, &c., of removing free negroes from this State, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Davidson, directing the clerk, to place in the State Library, copies of all documents printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Saunders, regulating the fees and charges of warehouse-keepers.

Mr. Stovall, to create the Eighteenth Judicial District.

Mr. Copeland, to establish Oak Grove Academy, as a branch of Overton Academy.

Mr. Dunlap, to provide \$50,000 annually for the support and maintenance of the Memphis Hospital.

Mr. Dodson, to incorporate the New Jersey Copper Company of Tennessee.

A "female" woman was fined \$50 at Chicago, a few days since, for appearing in men's clothes. She couldn't pay and was sent to "Bridewell."

To bear false witness is to be guilty of a grievous offense, and of this offense are certain parties guilty, who are endeavoring to impose upon the public a spurious article of Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS, thereby not only practicing an imposition upon the public, but injuring the fair fame of these justly celebrated medicines. FLEMING BROS. PITTSBURG, PA., are the only manufacturers of the GENUINE ARTICLE. We would caution the public before purchasing to examine the label, and see that each wrapper is signed by FLEMING BROS.

RHEUMATISM—NEURALGIA.—The agonies of Rheumatism and Neuralgia are among the most acute with which the human frame is ever afflicted, and have heretofore been found the most difficult to remove. Happily a remedy is now discovered by which the most obstinate cases can be immediately cured. This sovereign remedy is Dr. J. C. Ayer's Rheumatism and Neuralgia Remedy. It is sold by Druggists generally. It is only necessary for the sufferer to try it, to be assured of its efficacy. [Nov.]

WHAT, OR WHICH IS THE BEST, VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER? It is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer, DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, PA.

It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge: New York, September 25, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusual large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 330 Fifth Avenue, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. (38)

THOMAS & MILLER. THOMAS & MILLER, have removed to their new store, corner of 5th and Franklin Streets, and near the Methodist Church. Their establishment is driven by steam, and they are prepared to make WAGGONS, CARTS, WHEEL-BARROWS, AND PLOUGHS.

and to carry on the business of Blacksmithing in the most approved style. All their work will be well done, and orders filled on short notice. They would say to those who buy wagons in the Eastern market, that they can make them as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE MADE anywhere; and all they want is a trial, to convince the public that they need not seek elsewhere for a wagon. There is no horse in the present market, that can afford them every facility they desire, in receiving, storing and shipping their Tobacco, or disposing of it here at public sale. Clarksville, Nov. 20, 1857-16.

Union Livery Stable. I would respectfully announce to the public and my friends generally, that I have taken Mr. E. C. Collins into partnership in the livery business, at my old stand on the corner of 2nd Cross street and Strawberry Alley, in Clarksville.

We have made extensive additions to the former stable, with stalls, sheds, and a large carriage house. We have also added to our stock of Buggies, &c., so that we are in proper condition now to accommodate the public with any convenience in our line.

Horses will be kept by the day, week or year, at reasonable rates.—W. J. Lynes will continue to manage the stock and stable; his qualifications for feeding and breaking horses are well known to a large circle, and need no commendation. JOHN FOX.

P. S.—Horses and Buggies always on hand, for sale at reasonable rates. FOX & CARNEY. Clarksville, Nov. 20, '57-17.

Who will Pay us. Having sold out our stock of Hardware to Messrs. Beaumont & Barnes, our partnership has been dissolved, and we now wish to close up our business at short notice. To our friends, whom we have endeavored to serve faithfully, we now say, "good-bye," and bid them adieu. We have taken a room over the Confectionery of G. A. Ligon & Co., where one of us may always be found. We respectfully solicit for Messrs. Beaumont & Barnes a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us. NORTHINGTON & VAUGHAN. Nov. 20, '57-66.

TRUST SALE. VALUABLE PROPERTY. In pursuance of the power in me vested by a deed of trust executed on the 11th of July, by H. H. Hollister & Bro., for the benefit of their creditors, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee, on Monday, 4th January, 1858, the following property:

ONE, No. 1 Collier, and one good Wagner, the oldest & best farm hand.

ON the 6th of January, 1858, at Byron Forge, Stewart Co., Tennessee, I will sell three or four hundred bbls. of Corn, that is in good Cribbs.—Terror of sale 6 months, with approved security. (Sums of ten dollars and under, cash.) N. T. ALLMAN, Trustee.

Nov. 20, 1857-3w.

Notice to Contractors. THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the worshipful County Court, of Montgomery County, propose to let the building of a bridge across Spring Creek, where the Treston road crosses the Creek. The bridge is to be built on three stone pillars, 10 feet high, 16 feet long, up and down the creek. 4 feet 6 inches at the base, and 3 feet at the top. The superstructure will be 80 feet long, 14 feet wide, weatherboarded and shingled. The contracts will be received until for the building of the stone work, and superstructure, they will also be received separately in suit and bidding. 3 fine quarries of stone are within 2 to 4 hundred yards. All bids will be decided on by the 10th day of December next. The bridge to be completed by 1st day of May 1858. Specifications can be seen at Dr. Wilcox's office.

C. L. WILCOX. N. B. WHITFIELD. GEORGE MINN. RICHARD HATCHER. Commissioners. Nov. 20, 1857-3w. Jeffersonian copy.

COMMITTED TO JAIL. In Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 21st, 1857, a negro man named George, said by me to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 170 lbs., he is of a guinea color. He says he belongs to N. W. Flanagan, near Columbia, Tenn. By the owners calling, proving property, and paying all charges, he can get the key. CHAS. H. MORRISON, Jailor. Nov. 13, 1857-4w.

NOTICE. By virtue of a certain power in me directed from the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Tennessee, at its September term, 1857, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in the city of Clarksville, on the 7th day of December, 1857, the following Tracts of Land, to wit: One tract lying in the county of Montgomery, and District No. 19, adjoining the lands of H. G. Gilphant on the West, R. Brunson on the South and J. B. Williamson on the East, near Palmyra, sold as the property of Emily E. and Paul Otten, at the instance of J. M. Jackson, and Marshall & Jackson. One tract in District No. 14, of about one hundred and four acres, adjoining the lands of H. U. Adams on the South, G. R. Hart on the East, E. Gupton on the South, and D. Carson on the North, and as the property of John F. Adkins, at the instance of John F. Blankenship, in two cases; also a town lot in New York, District No. 3, about two acres of land and two houses, adjoining the lands of Wm. Bailey, heirs on the West, and C. Frederick on the South; the above described town lot of two acres of land and houses, are sold as the property of G. W. Barke at the instance of Barrell Corban, this 3d day of November, 1857. THOMAS RAMEY, S.H.C. Nov. 13, 1857-3w-4d 80 pr fee.

CHANCERY SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES. Eglen & E. Morrison vs. T. J. Sale and Wife and others.

In pursuance of an order made at the October Term, 1857, of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, in this cause, I will sell to the highest bidder at the late residence of James Morrison, dec'd, on the 15th day of December next, on the Run-of-the-Turkey road, 9 miles from Clarksville, the land and negroes mentioned in the pleadings. The tract belonging to the estate contains 445 acres of land, with plenty of water, and a mill race, and well improved in other respects, a plot of which will be exhibited on the day of sale. There are 21 negroes, (men, women, boys and girls) belonging to the estate, and will be sold on the same terms, as agent for Mr. Morrison, I sell 115 acres of first rate land adjoining in gross about the 445 acre tract belonging to the estate. T. J. Sale, on the premises, will show the land to any person wishing to examine it.

Terms.—The land will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, in equal amounts, with interest from date, and a lien retained for the purchase money, notes and good security required before any property is delivered.

Nov. 13, 1857-4w.

At the conclusion of the sale of the land and negroes, I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises all the horses, mules, cattle, hogs, farming tools, some household and kitchen furniture, corn, tobacco, &c., belonging to the estate of James Morrison, dec'd, and consisting of the contents of a large wagon load, to be sold day after day until all is sold. Terms, 12 months credit for all sums of \$5 and upwards, and for all sums less than \$5, cash, unless otherwise specified. T. J. SALE, Adm'r, of James Morrison, dec'd. Nov. 13, 1857-4w-pr fee \$5.

Notice. We have this day purchased of Mr. G. H. Smith his interest in the Clarksville City Mills. We will continue the same until the 1st of December, hereafter. FEAT, KNOFF & CO. Clarksville, Nov. 1, '57-3w.

To the Tobacco Planters of Tennessee and Kentucky. Having disposed of my interest in the business conducted by me, Knapp & Co. to the view of being enabled to devote my whole attention and energies to the prosecution of the duties of my warehouse, I take pleasure in announcing to my old patrons and friends, that I have now a new and extensive stock of tobacco, and can afford them every facility they desire, in receiving, storing and shipping their Tobacco, or disposing of it here at public sale. C. H. SMITH. Nov. 13, '57-3w.

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE LAND. E. C. Collins and wife and George Van Collins and others.

In pursuance of an order made in this cause, at the October term, 1857, of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday, the 15th day of December next, the land belonging to the estate of James Morrison, dec'd, containing in the whole about 1100 acres, about 8 miles from Clarksville, some of which is first rate Red river bottom, the balance upland, and very heavily timbered, and some of which is a rich soil. There is a Horse Mill, a grist mill site, and would also be valuable for a distillery and tannery, or either. The land will be sold in lots of good sized plantations, a plot of which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms.—A credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest from date, notes with good security and a lien retained for the purchase money, except cash enough to pay expenses of sale, &c. 10 or 15 percent of the balance must be paid at \$18 per acre, the other tracts at \$12 per acre.

T. J. MUNFORD, C. & M.

At the conclusion of the sale of the land I will sell, to the highest bidder, all the personal property belonging to the estate of Robert Collins, dec'd, which consists of a large quantity of Hogs, &c. Terms of sale, 12 months credit on all sums of \$5 and upwards, and for all sums less than \$5, cash, unless otherwise specified. GEORGE H. COLLINS, Ex'r, of Robert Collins, dec'd. Nov. 13, '57-4w-pr fee \$6.

BEAUMONT & BARNES. SUCCESSORS TO. Northington & Vaughan, SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK, Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn.

Are to-day in receipt of a magnificent stock of Guns both double and single, all prices from \$5 up, and a large quantity of Shot, Lead, Cattle, shovels and Tongs, and other articles of HARDWARE AND FANCY GOODS, yet offered to this trade. Our terms are NOT CASH exclusively, but to good men on the usual terms. We WILL sell you GOOD and CHEAP goods if you'll examine our stock before purchasing.

TO BLACKSMITHS. We are now prepared to fill your orders for Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, Cast Shear &c., and all the most reasonable terms.

TO CARPENTERS. We will at all times have a general stock of such goods as you may require, to which we invite you to an examination.

COOPERS. Will please remember that we have a full assortment of goods in this line, and at prices to correspond with hard times.

COACH MAKERS. Our stock in your line, though much reduced, contains yet, many articles. We have on route a large number of coaches, which will arrive at the earliest rate in the river.

SADDLERS AND TANNERS. And Mechanics generally, can find almost everything they want, in our house, and we assure you our prices shall meet with your approval.

HOUSEKEEPERS. Are assured that we have not forgotten their MOST PRESSING wants. We have many goods in this line, among which are, Flour, Family Flour and Cast Ammonia, Sad-Irons, Oil Cloths, Fire Mats, &c.

EVERY BODY! Whenever you want anything not in the Dry Goods or Grocery Stores, CALL ON US. If we have not got it, WE WILL GET IT FOR YOU. BEAUMONT & BARNES. Nov. 13, 1857-3w.

Hogs, Hogs, Hogs. I have my Porkhouse now complete, and have added such improvements as to greatly increase the capacity of my House. I shall be ready to commence killing the first cold season, and am now prepared to pay the best market price for Hogs. Those having hogs for sale, will please see me, to learn more about it. JOHN K. SMITH. Nov. 15, '57-6w.

Valuable Property. CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND OTHER PROPERTY.

David Dick and Reht W. McClure vs. Roylin Ewing and others. PURSUANT to an interlocutory decree made in this cause at the October Term, 1857, of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, Deacon County, Tennessee, I will sell to the highest bidder, as the premises, at Brownpoint, Furnace in said Deacon County, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, Brownpoint Furnace, fixtures, and all the Lands belonging to said Furnace, containing somewhere between eight and ten thousand acres. Most of the lands are well timbered, and an excellent and superior Oak Bank, within from Brownpoint, a fine cultivated yard of the furnace stock. A farm sufficient to make a support for the Furnace, with fine meadows well set and in a fine state of cultivation.

The Furnace is about two and half miles West of the Tennessee river, with a good shipping point, at which there are good improvements with a large stone house, all belonging to said land. Said Furnace is about 9 miles East of Deaconville.

Terms of Sale.—\$20,000 in cash, the residue of the purchase money on a credit of one, two, and three years of equal amounts; bond and good security required and a lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

B. D. FUNDERBURK, Nov. 6, 1857-1w. Clerk & Master.

N. B.—There will also be sold a number of fine Mules, Wagon and stock of every kind, and a full set of tools commonly used at a furnace.

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE IRON WORKS. Thomas H. Hinson, et al vs. B. E. Jones, et al.

In pursuance of an order made in this cause at the October term, 1857, of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, I will sell, to the highest bidder, at the court house in Clarksville, on Monday, the 7th of December next, three-fourths of a Furnace and lands, containing about 5,000 acres of land with great abundance of ore and timber, and the furnace and all the buildings complete, and a good road. First rate Iron property. Terms, cash.

T. J. MUNFORD, C. & M. Nov. 6, '57-4w-pr fee \$1.

CHANCERY SALE. Dickey Burney vs. the heirs of D. Burney, dec'd.

In pursuance of an order made in this cause at the October term, 1857, of the Chancery Court at Clarksville, I will sell, to the highest bidder, at the court house in Clarksville, on the 7th day of December next, 7 likely negroes, belonging to D. Burney, dec'd, and consisting of 4 men, 2 women and children, very likely, tidy good. Terms, credit until 1st April next; notes with good security required.

T. J. MUNFORD, C. & M. Nov. 6, '57-4w-pr fee \$2.